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REDISCOVERY OF *HYMENOXYS TEXANA* AND NOTES ON TWO OTHER TEXAS ENDEMICS—Three endemic species were described prior to 1900 from low prairies near Houston, Texas. The specimens were collected by Charles Wright in the 1840's, Elihu Hall in 1872, and Houston's own resident botanist, F. W. Thurow, in 1889-90 and 1897 (actually resided in Hockley during that period).

Charles Wright taught at Rutersville College (near La Grange, Texas) in 1845 and 1846. The college and town of Rutersville no longer exist. Evidently, Wright traveled and collected along the road from near La Grange to Houston. He had previously visited Columbus, Texas in 1844 where he had relatives. According to Geiser (1937), Wright returned to Cambridge and spent the winter of 1848–49 helping Asa Gray sort out Wright's Texas collections. In 1849, Gray described one of Wright's collections as *Aplopappus aureus* Gray (Pl. Fendl., Mem. Amer. Acad. N.S. 4: 76, *Wright s.n.*, GH), the species now known as *Machaeranthera aurea* (Gray) Shinners, (Field & Lab. 18: 41. 1950).

F. W. Thurow lived in Hockley and collected plants in the 1880's and 1890's. He came from the Black Forest area in Germany when he was 12 years old and lived in Hockley for 43 years. His last 8 years were spent in Houston (Vines & Thurow, 1964). He collected *Machaeranthera aurea* in 1897 near Hockley (Fig. 1). He also collected *Hymenoxys texana* (Coulter & Rose) Cockerell in 1889-1890, a new species that was described by Coulter & Rose in 1891 (as *Actinella texana*; Bot. Gaz. 16: 27; *Thurow s.n.*, *Palmer 742*; Fig 2). Of it, Correll & Johnston (1970) state "Rare in sandy soils near Hockley and Houston, Harris Co., probably extinct (no known collections after 1900), Mar–Sep; endemic."

In 1872, Elihu Hall collected 861 speciments of plants in east Texas (Geiser, 1937). In his publication "Plantae Texanae" in 1873, he listed *Thalictrum debile* Buckl. var. *texana* Gray without a description (Fig. 3). Since this name is apparently a nomen nudum, the author citation refers to Gray's treatment in the Synoptical Flora of North America (Robinson, Editor, Volume 1, pt. 1, fasc. 1, p. 18. 1895) where Hall's publication, specimen (as occurring in moist prairies about Houston), and name as a variety are cited. Small (1903) elevated the taxon to the rank of species.

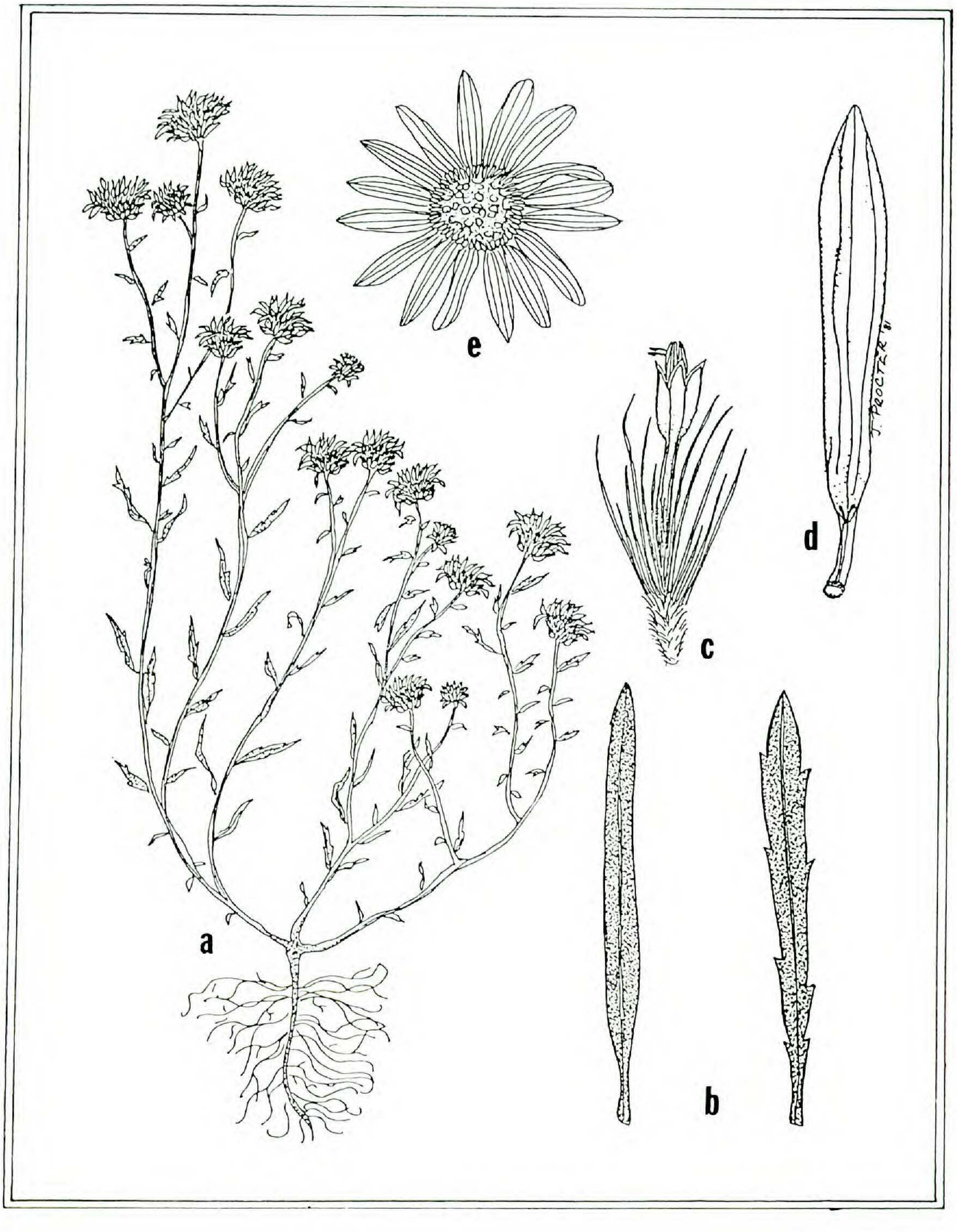

Fig. 1. *Machaeranthera aurea*: a. habit; b. leaves; c. disc flower; d. ray flower; e. head, top view. By permission: Mahler, 1981.

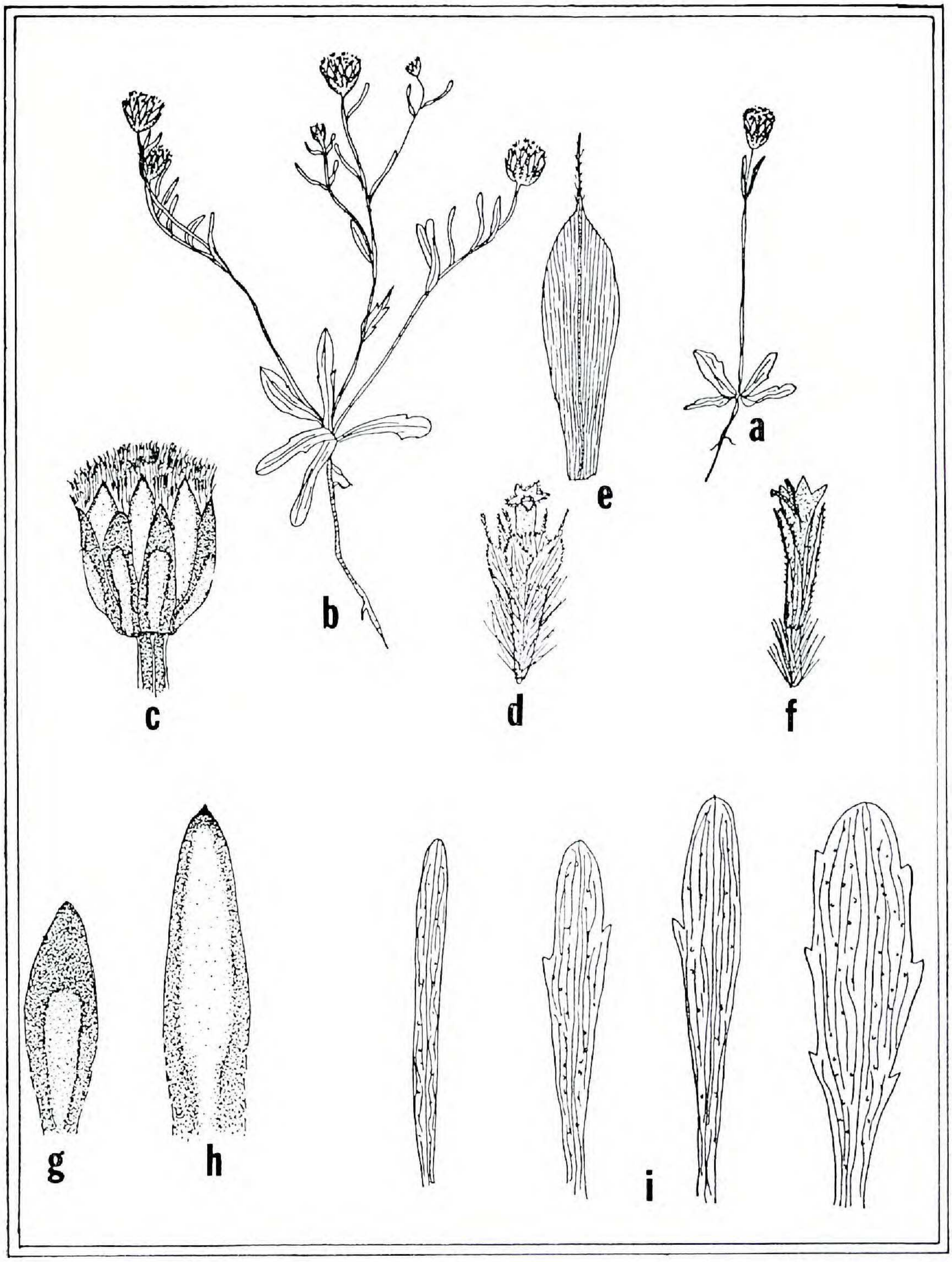

Fig. 2. *Hymenoxys texana*: a,b. habit; c. head; d. disc flower; e. pappus scale; f. ray flower, g. outer phyllary; h. inner phyllary; i. leaves, left to right, upper to lower respectively.

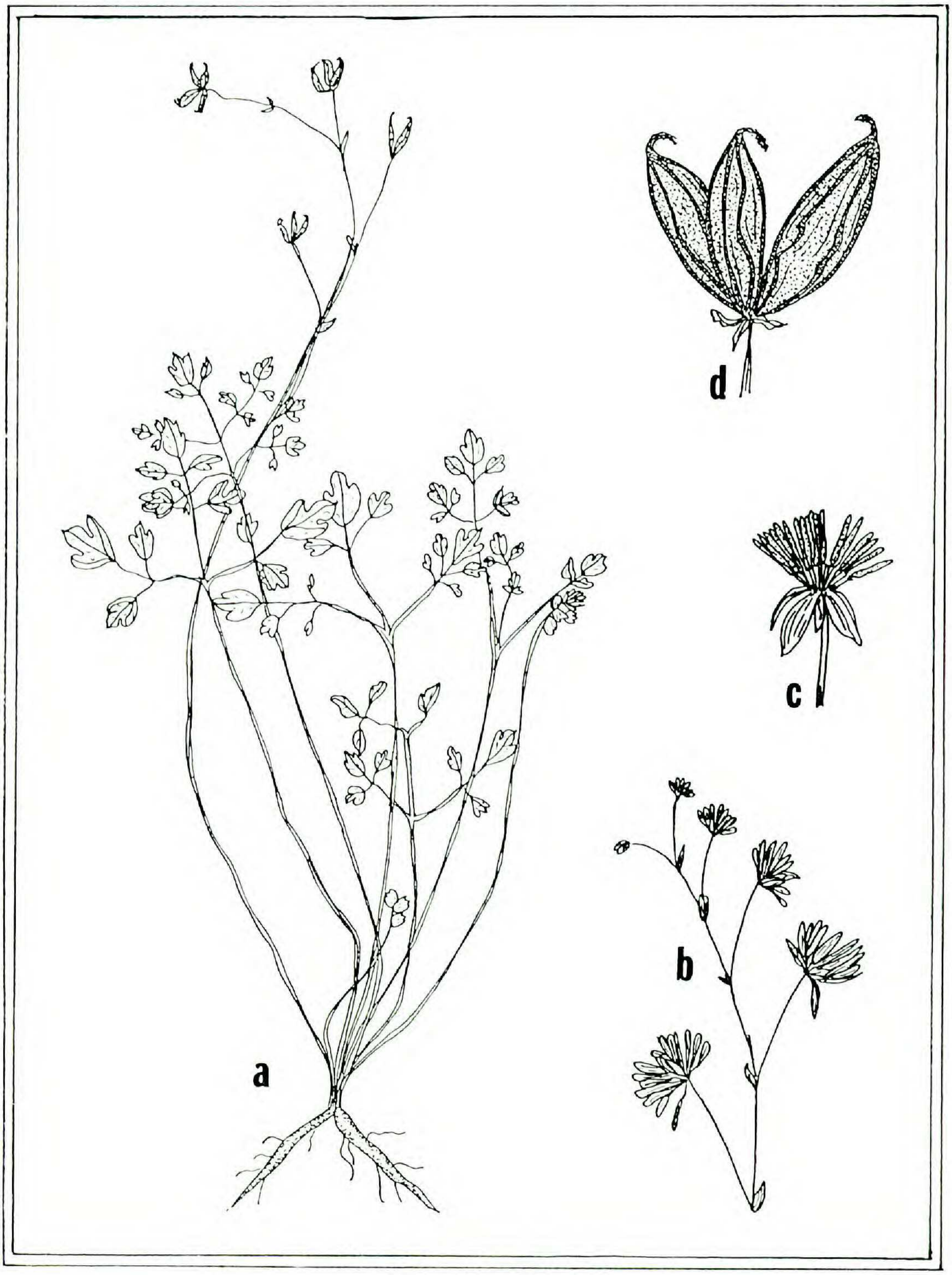

Fig. 3. *Thalictrum texanum*: a. habit, fruiting; b. pistillate flowers; c. staminate flower; d. fruits.

Financial support from the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque NM enabled me to conduct field studies to determine if current populations still existed. I rediscovered *Machaeranthera aurea* in the vicinity of Cypress in the fall of 1980 (Mahler, 1981). Since that publication, another herbarium specimen was found by James W. Kessler (Texas A&M University) from Galveston County (TAES). With the habitat of this taxon noted, I enlisted the aid of Kessler who began searching the same area the following spring (March 1981) for *Hymenoxys texana*. He rediscovered three small populations growing in the equivalent of "buffalo wallows" or shallow wet depressions, the first collection since Thurow's in 1889–90.

In the original article, it was stated that *Actinella texana* was "also mounted on a sheet with *A. odorata* (No. 742) of Palmer's 1879-80 collection from S.W. Texas." Examination of a duplicate of *Palmer 742* at US by R. B. Faden (1981, pers. comm.) revealed no specimen of *A. texana* mounted on it, but the label did provide more precise data: Jan 1880, between the Nueces and the Frio rivers on the Old San Antonio Road. Toney M. Keeney (Southwest Texas Junior College) and I have searched unsuccessfully in this area.

Additional data are being sought regarding the current distribution of *Thalictrum texanum* (Gray) Small. The only specimens I have examined were from Brazos County: moist post oak woodland, 13 mi S of College Station near Highway 6, 15 Mar 1970, *Lonard & Bacon 2533* (SAT, SMU); frequent in moist woods along creek, 9.6 mi SE of College Station, 26 Mar 1949, *Cory 55203* (SMU); shady, sandy soil, 8 mi SE of College Station, 11 Mar 1949, *Whizenhunt 19* (TAMU); growing in damp sandy soil partially shaded area 6 mi S of College Station in road ditch along Highway 6, 20 Mar 1957, *Cypert 106* (TAMU). The small stature, 30 cm or less tall, renders this species rather distinct as well as probably inconspicuous.

In summary, three rare endemic species were described in the 1800's with their type localities all from the prairies near Houston, Texas. Populations of two of the three endemics are now known, with current populations of *Thalictrum texanum* still being sought.—*Wm. F. Mahler, Herbarium, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275.*

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RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR CYPERACEAE IN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS—CYPERUS DISTINCTUS Steud., a perennial with short, thick rhizomes, inhabits wet sandy areas near lakes, streams, and ditches or depressions in pine savannas and flatwoods. It is often confused with *C. pseudovegetus* Steud. and *C. virens* Michx., but can be easily distinguished from them by the presence of a basal callosity on the achene. It has been previously reported from Charleston Co., South Carolina south to southern Florida and west to about the Apalachicola River in the Florida Panhandle (Radford, Ahles, and Bell, 1968; Godfrey and Wooten, 1979). A specimen of *C. distinctus*, new to Louisiana, was collected in St. Charles Parish: Bonnet Carre Spillway, center of floodway just N of river road, infrequent in low wet areas, 18 Oct 1973, *Montz 2904* (NO).

CYPERUS TENUIS Sw. has been previously reported in Texas from Cameron, Duval, Karnes, Nueces, and San Patricio counties (Correll and Johnston, 1970). Numerous specimens of *C. tenuis* were found along a two mile area of Cypress Creek in northeast Harris Co., *Kessler 2030* (SMU, TAES). Additional collections were discovered from Brazoria Co., *Fleetwood 10202* (SMU) and Dewitt Co., *Correll 17511* (TEX). This extends the known range of *C. tenuis* about 200 miles northeast. This species may have been accidentally dispersed in Harris County by the Mercer family in the 1940's or 1950's when they brought numerous plants from south Texas.

PSILOCARYA SCIRPOIDES Torr. was recently reported new to Louisiana from Washington Parish by Allen and Vincent (1982). Since this report, two additional specimens have been examined: Winn Parish, *Kessler 582* (NLU) and Washington Parish, *Thomas 46160* (NLU). *James W. Kessler, Tracy Herbarium, Dept. of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.*

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